



Engajamundo Youth Association

<https://engajamundo.org/pt/>

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Chapeau

Public policies to encourage the inclusion of women in the job market in order to guarantee financial autonomy

Greater implications/sanctions for companies, industries and corporations that promote environmental damage or put people's lives at risk

Greater implications/sanctions for public servants and elected representatives who promote environmental damage or put people's lives at risk

Adoption of Universal Basic Income

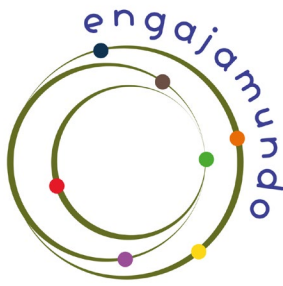
Valuing permanent forums to discuss better working conditions

Incentives for community projects to value work/professionalization, entrepreneurship and resolve local problems

Greater appreciation and recognition of work related to caring for people and the Earth (such as caregivers, domestic workers, recyclers, etc.)

Just transition to green jobs across government and sectors

Gradual reduction in working hours to ensure a better quality of life for workers



Equality of maternity and paternity leave time, as well as guaranteeing this right for the LGBTQIAP+ population

Policies aimed at prioritizing sustainable and active modes of transportation, such as walking and cycling, discouraging the use of individual motorized transport

Democratic accessibility in cities, meeting all the needs of people with reduced mobility

Disclosure of greenhouse gas emission data by transport companies, with mitigation and damage reduction policies

Regularization of the activity of collectors of recyclable materials;

Recovery of urban natural ecosystems and adaptive measures when this is no longer possible, with solutions that reproduce lost ecosystem functions

Just transition in cities that use fossil energy to adopt clean energy generation systems, with incentives for systems on local and individual scales

Availability of green areas to all city residents, equally for all regions of the urban perimeter

End of economic incentives for pesticides (agricultural pesticides)

Nature-based agricultural production systems, such as agroforestry, with public incentives for land conversion

Promotion of healthy eating practices that respect cultural and environmental diversity, and are socially sustainable (such as seasonal and local agriculture)



Creation of tax incentive mechanisms for environmental services

Plans to adapt to climate change in the countryside and promote low-carbon agriculture, mainly family farming and agroecology

Creation of Support Programs for Small and Medium-sized Farmers in relation to the effects of climate change on the countryside and agricultural production

Strengthening legislation aimed at preserving and conserving forests

Reforestation with native crops from devastated areas, as a climate mitigation strategy

Preventing the construction of new large projects with potential for degradation of the environment, unless classified as extremely important

Continuous surveillance in protected areas and indigenous and quilombola territories by the responsible bodies, with trained and qualified protection brigades

Extinction of granting amnesty for environmental crimes, making them imprescriptible and non-bailable

Guarantee indigenous and traditional peoples with access to digital monitoring equipment, working together with supervisory bodies to protect their territories

Energy transition from fossil fuels to clean energy

Representation of vulnerable populations in discussion and decision-making processes regarding water management, climate adaptation and infrastructure measures

Greater investment in decontamination and recovery of springs and watercourses



Chapter I. Sustainable development and financing for development

Adoption of new economic models based on cooperation and decommodification of life

Creation of new regulatory frameworks, market measures and economic agreements that drive the decarbonization of the economy

Restructuring of the Brazilian economic axis to reduce agricultural, mining and other commodities that come from activities with high environmental and social impact

Encouraging a production and commercial model for local goods, mainly food products, reducing losses and environmental impacts of transport

Environmental liabilities of industrial and agribusiness activities embedded in the market value

Adoption of an economic index that considers social and environmental externalities

Reformulation of the human development index, with the adoption of indicators that address development in a holistic and transversal way, considering psychological aspects and intangible wealth (culture, leisure, time, among others)

Prioritization of public investment to guarantee basic human rights, without social prejudice

Chapter II. International peace and security

Promote national and international spaces for discussion on the protection of environmental activists



Guaranteeing climate justice for original and traditional peoples through public policies and full compliance with international agreements

Creation of protection mechanisms for whistleblowers of environmental crimes

Access to justice in environmental issues

Rectification of the Escazú Agreement

Chapter III. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation

Access to quality internet, guaranteed fair prices and subsidized by the State for communities in situations of social vulnerability.

Improvement and modernization of the infrastructure and physical space of public schools, with equipped laboratories and libraries, quality internet, in addition to the integration of classes with digital teaching platforms

Scientific initiation program structured in basic education, which connects universities to schools

Decolonial contextualization of the history of science in basic and higher education, bringing the influences and constructions of ST&I from African, Afro-Brazilian and indigenous populations

Experimentation spaces developed in a decentralized way, which bring together diverse knowledge, areas of knowledge and institutions

Promotion and strengthening of communication channels that share scientifically based information from reliable sources, exploring new formats and language to ensure easy understanding



Massification of scientific practices instead of scientism Scientific communication made from an accessible language, also being disseminated through mass media

Expanding the qualifications and digital inclusion of the entire population, ensuring suitability for jobs of the future and reducing social inequalities

Chapter IV. Youth and future generations

Encourage the creation of national Youth Climate Councils that aim to be an advisory body to the authority responsible for climate and/or environment at the national or subnational level.

Public dissemination and consultation on existing national climate policies to enhance youth understanding of these policies so they can independently evaluate them and demand accountability.

Promote a bottom-up approach in the implementation of climate policies, and the avoidance of partisan politics in climate change discourse.

Policies that promote formal and informal education on climate change, including the use of local languages.

Ensure quality education for all children and young people, regardless of their social class and/or cultural context

Make grants available to young people, especially those in rural areas to accelerate youth innovations and initiatives on climate change.

Create mechanisms to ensure that developed countries fulfill their financial commitments and pledges toward climate change.

Inclusion of all relevant stakeholders, especially young people, in promoting biodiversity and nature conservation activities.



Ensure Inclusion and equal representation of young women and children in all national climate change dialogues and policies, as well as the elimination of all forms of gender biases.

Empowerment of young women and children, and the availability of resources to build resilience towards climate change.

Enforcement of sanitation laws whilst promoting the reduction, reuse and recycling of waste.

Promote and finance education and sensitization on waste segregation and the development of a national zero waste strategy that focuses on turning waste into valuable resources.

Review of the curricular base based on interdisciplinary themes and decolonization of knowledge

Inclusion of sexual, environmental, political and financial education in the Political-Pedagogical Projects (PPP) of all educational institutions (public and private)

Encouragement of composting projects, biogas production, occupation and revitalization of urban spaces and community gardens in public and private schools.

Promote and finance transdisciplinary research prioritizing nature-based disaster risk reduction strategies, indigenous knowledge, and effective land-use practices.

At least 30% of school lunch food in public schools comes from family farming in the region

Guaranteeing food security for school students, with school meals that respect local cultures and specificities

Guarantee of safe and quality transport - land or water - to schools, mainly from indigenous villages, quilombola communities and other inland regions that are difficult to access

Guarantee of the right to use the social name within the school sphere, from basic to higher education



Valuing indigenous school education

Valuing education professionals with decent salaries, continued training and adequate work space

Greater representation of black people, women, LGBTQIA+, traditional and indigenous peoples, young people and people with disabilities (PwD) in leadership and decision-making positions

Eradication of pay inequalities between genders and between white and non-white people

Public policies aimed at the equal inclusion of young people in the job market, guaranteeing the labor rights necessary for the full exercise of the profession

Wide dissemination of study incentive models for young workers

Curricular education that addresses the importance of preserving aquatic ecosystems, in an interdisciplinary way

Chapter V. Transforming global governance

Institution of a participatory democratic regime, with expanded consultation and interference of the population in political decision-making spaces

Reduction of bureaucratic access to political participation channels, guaranteeing accessible language

Massive participation of the population in regional, national and international consultation and discussion spaces, ensuring effective action in decisions related to the environment that surrounds them



Creation of institutional mechanisms to listen to Youth in a decentralized way in member countries, ensuring plurality and diversity in their seats and exempt election processes

Dissemination of the concept of micropolitics, providing greater political engagement of the population based on reflection on daily decisions and attitudes

Financing of political education platforms, with simple and accessible language

Creation of national and international mechanisms for prior consultation with indigenous and traditional peoples regarding administrative and legislative measures likely to affect them directly and indirectly, with specific consultation protocols

Guarantee of representation of traditional and indigenous peoples in all institutional, national and international participation spaces

Creation of an International Observatory of Original and Traditional Peoples, as a space for monitoring and claiming the collective rights of these peoples

Adoption of the Open Government model, with improvements in supervision and accountability over public resources

Inclusion of political education in the teaching curriculum, encouraging discussion formats in the school environment, bringing the political act closer to citizens in their training

Creation of financing guarantee mechanisms for applications from young, low-income, peripheral, LGBTQIA+ people, or other social contexts